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Senate

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. MRCALF).

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Dear God and Father of us all, whate'er our name or sign: For this hushed and dedicated moment, gather our wandering minds and our wayward wills into Thy secret place, where even before voices here are lifted, concerning the affairs of these distraught times, we may have ears to hear a Voice whose guiding, if followed, will help us rightly to interpret the signs of these trying days.

Hasten, we pray, through us the day of an ampler life for all, when every member of Thy human family will dwell in safety among his neighbors, free from gnawing want, free from torturing fears, free to speak his thoughts, and free to choose his altar of worship.

On the tablets of our hearts, may there be written Thy decrees.

We ask it in the ever blessed name of Him who is the Way. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, August 6, 1964, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate Joint Resolution 189, under the agreement limiting debate and providing for a vote at 1 o'clock p.m. on its passage.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, from the time allocated to the majority

leader, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider a nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Gerry Levenberg, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency; and

Robert C. Wood, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency.

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

William N. Goodwin, of Washington, to be U.S. attorney for the western district of Washington.

By Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

George J. Ward, of New York, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of New York.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees the nomination on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

U.S. MARSHAL

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Santos Buxo, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be a U.S. marshal for the district of Puerto Rico for the term of 4 years.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presi-

dent be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On motion by Mr. MANSFIELD, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 189) to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yielding myself still more time under the limited arrangement, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram sent by Joseph J. Lombardo, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, to President Johnson on August 5, on the subject of action in the Tonkin Bay; a telegram sent to President Johnson by E. H. Reeder, rear admiral and national president of the Reserve Officers Association on August 5; and a copy of a WTOP editorial, which was broadcast on August 5.

There being no objection, the telegrams and broadcast were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.:

I take this occasion to express to you the unreserved support of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States for your decision to take prompt retaliatory naval action against vessels and supporting installations in Communist North Vietnam. Such deliberate Red attacks on our ships in international waters were a threat to our national security and our Nation's prestige that could not go unchallenged. The V.F.W., with a membership of 1,300,000 overseas combat veterans, firmly believes that the only language Communist aggressors understand is the language of power. Thus your decision to retaliate against the Communist bases should have a sobering effect on the Red leadership seeking to destroy freedom in southeast

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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Asia and undermine the security of the United States.

JOSEPH J. LOMBARDO,
Commander in Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

The Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Reserve Officers Association of the United States wishes to convey to you the unqualified support of its members in the courageous action you have taken in defense of our Nation's position in Vietnam.

E. H. REEDER,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
National President.

EDITORIAL BROADCAST, AUGUST 5, 1964, OVER
WTOP TELEVISION AND RADIO

This is a WTOP editorial.

The aggravated crisis in the Far East may very well be a corollary to the recent pattern of events in that part of the world. During the last several months the United States has assumed an increasingly active role in the defense of South Vietnam, with an ever-greater application of military strength. Everything that has been said recently by highly placed American officials indicates a growing unwillingness to tolerate any prospect of defeat. The defense of the free areas of southeast Asia has become a vital American interest, and the war in South Vietnam is not a major—not a subsidiary—American effort.

It can be speculated that these changed circumstances have drawn a deliberate Communist response in the Gulf of Tonkin. There, the attacks on American destroyers might be interpreted as a Communist probe to learn whether, in southeast Asia, we really mean what we say and whether our policy has turned a good deal tougher. Under this reasoning, the incidents in the international waters off North Vietnam are a test of the credibility of our intentions.

If this is the case, the U.S. actions this week ought to be wholly convincing—perhaps more convincing than Hanoi and Peking bargained for, President Johnson, with bipartisan concurrence, ordered a sharp counterattack on a limited number of North Vietnamese shore installations. And by so doing, the President—faced with his first serious international flareup—has proved his readiness to use force when force is required.

Of course, this is a risky business, as international confrontations always are. But there are occasions when an act of war can be a step toward peace. And as President Johnson has told the Nation, "Our mission is peace"—that, and the defense of American commitments which cannot be abandoned.

This was a WTOP editorial, Jack Jurey speaking for WTOP.

WILL THE 88TH CONGRESS BE A CONSERVATION CONGRESS?

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I renew my request and ask that the time I have used so far this morning be charged to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article written by Edward J. Meeman, who is conservation editor of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, entitled "A Few More Acts and the 88th Will Be 'the Conservation Congress.'" This article was published in

the Scripps-Howard newspapers generally across the country on August 3, 1964.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A FEW MORE ACTS AND 88TH WILL BE "THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS"

(By Edward J. Meeman)

"If this Congress keeps up the way it is going, I think it will be known as the conservation Congress."

So said Representative MORRIS UDALL, Democrat, of Arizona, during the debate on the wilderness bill. A few minutes later the House adopted 2 amendments to strengthen the bill and then passed it by the overwhelming vote of 373 to 1.

If the 88th Congress keeps on going in that fashion, it will indeed go down in history as "the conservation Congress."

To earn that title, Congress needs to do these things:

Work out prompt agreement of the two Houses to reconcile their differing versions of the wilderness bill. With Senator CLINTON ANDERSON and Representative WAYNE ASPINALL in charge of the respective bills in conference there's no difficulty there.

Take quick action in the Senate on the House-passed land and water conservation fund bill. Sometimes late in a session one House accepts from the other a bill not wholly to its liking in order to get it through. The House has worked out a land and water bill which is an improvement over the original draft submitted by the administration; it substantially meets all objections. The Senate would make no mistake to pass the House version unamended.

BILLS CAREFULLY WORKED OUT

But Congress should not be content to pass only these two big bills. There are other bills well along toward passage which can and should be sent all the way, they have been carefully worked out.

There is the river basin planning bill. It will improve the coordination of the various Federal agencies involved in water projects. It will provide a new type of Federal-State agency to assist the State to become more active in planning the desperately needed conservation of their dwindling water resources.

STILL TIME TO ADD THESE

There is yet time to add these to the Nation's permanent outdoor treasures: Ozark National Rivers, Fire Island National Seashore, Tocks Island National Recreational Area, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Oregon Dunes National Seashore.

Have I left out one or more areas just as deserving and also well enough along toward passage that they can be put through? Possibly. All right, Mr. Congressman, add them to the list.

The way Congress is going, many big things can be accomplished in the time that remains so that this will be truly "the conservation Congress."

MOTION TO RECONSIDER CERTAIN BILLS PASSED YESTERDAY

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the votes by which H.R. 11466, H.R. 8925, and S. 3075, the last three bills passed on yesterday, be reconsidered.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH- EAST ASIA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 189) to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in southeast Asia.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on my own time, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SALINGER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall proceed to discuss briefly the points that I did not cover in detail last night with regard to the pending joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the senior Senator from Oregon wish to yield himself?

MR. MORSE. I yield myself such time as I may need.

MR. President, in view of the debate which took place last night, which we did not contemplate at the time we entered into the unanimous-consent agreement, as I have stated to the majority leader, I wish now that we had fixed the time to vote at 12 o'clock today. There is little remaining to add, by way of rebuttal, to what I said last night, except the points that I shall cover this morning. However, I do want to discuss in some detail the predated declaration of war aspects of this unfortunate resolution.

I hope, as I said to the majority leader, that the defenders of this unfortunate resolution will come to the floor of the Senate and give a defense of it in answer to the points that I made in rebuttal last night and shall amplify this morning. I am waiting for their replies.

I have a little reply of my own to make this morning to the Washington Post. There is a very fallacious editorial in this morning's Washington Post entitled "Democracy's Response." I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEMOCRACY'S RESPONSE

Congress is responding with commendable promptness and with an almost unanimous voice to President Johnson's request for support in the Southeast Asian crisis. The President consulted the leaders of both Houses and then asked for a supporting resolution not only because he felt the necessity for congressional approval of what is being done, but also because he wished to demonstrate before the world the unity of the American people in resisting Communist aggression. That unity has been demonstrated despite the reckless and querulous dissent of Senator MORSE.

There is no substance in Senator MORSE's charge that the resolution amounts to a "predated declaration of war." On the contrary, it reaffirms the longstanding policy of the United States of aiding the States covered by the Southeast Asia Collective De-